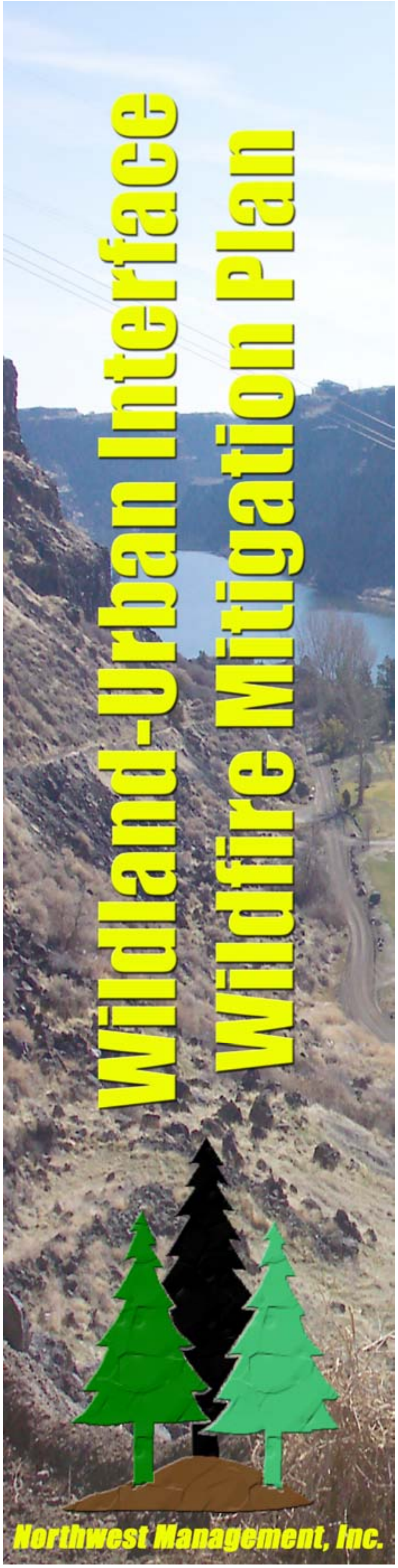

Jerome County, Idaho
Wildland-Urban Interface
Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Appendices

October 18, 2004

Fire Mitigation Plan Mission Statement

To make Jerome County residents, communities, state agencies, local governments, and businesses less vulnerable to the negative effects of wildland fires through the effective administration of wildfire hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise and efficient fuels treatments, and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through federal, state, regional, and local planning efforts. Our combined prioritization will be the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy.

This plan was developed by the Jerome County Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan Committee in cooperation with Northwest Management, Inc., 233 E. Palouse River Dr. P.O. Box 9748, Moscow, Idaho 83843, Phone: (208) 883-4488, Fax: (208) 883-1098, www.Consulting-Foresters.com

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Appendix I: Maps

Map Legend

Jerome County, Idaho
Wildland-Urban Interface
Wildfire Mitigation Plan

NMI GIS Lab
Moscow, ID

N

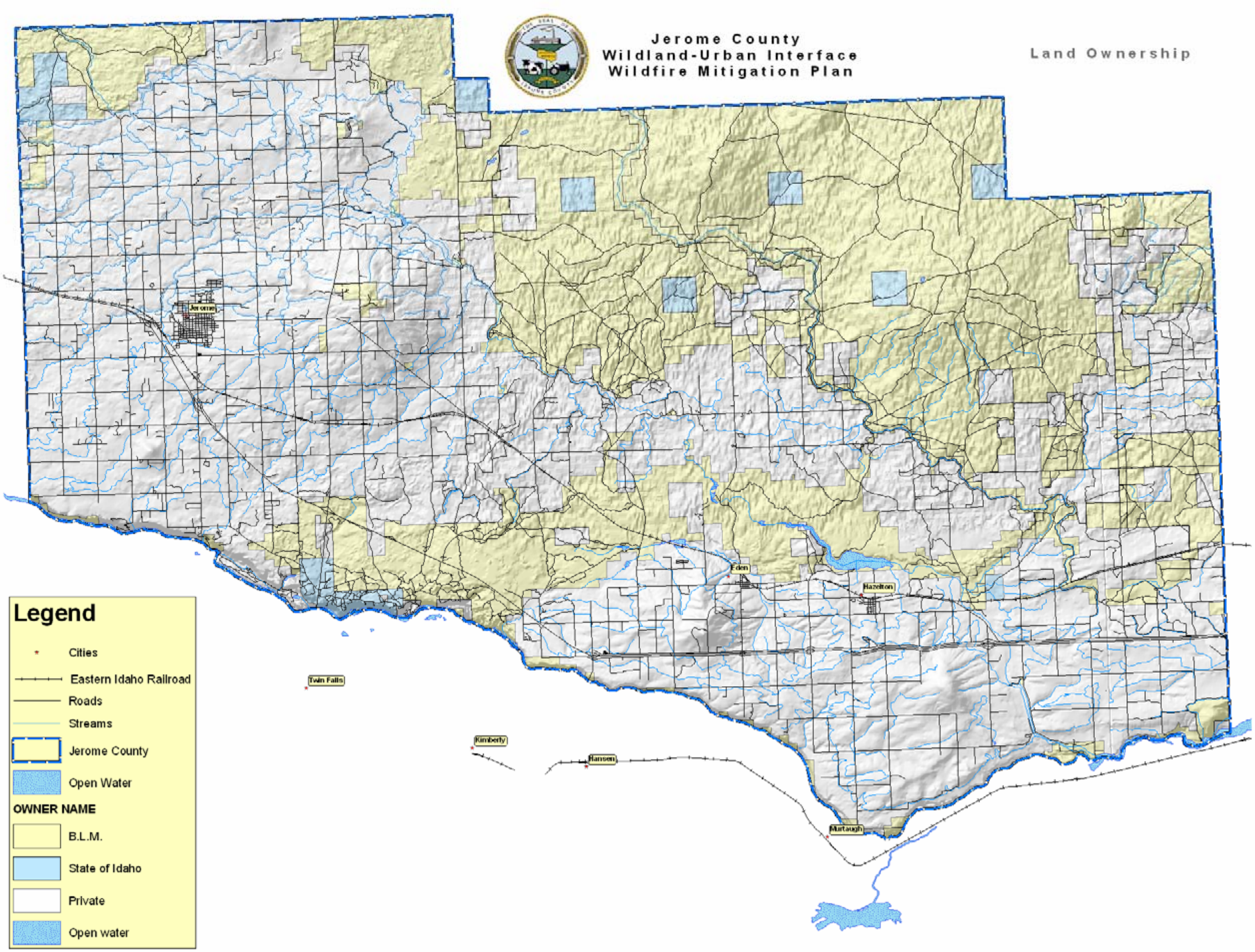
Hazard Mitigation Efforts
in Jerome County, Idaho

Maps created and data analyzed by the Northwest Management, Inc.,
Geographical Information Systems Laboratory, 233 E. Palouse River Dr.,
P.O. Box 9748, Moscow, Idaho 83843, Tel 208-883-4488, Fax 208-883-1098
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

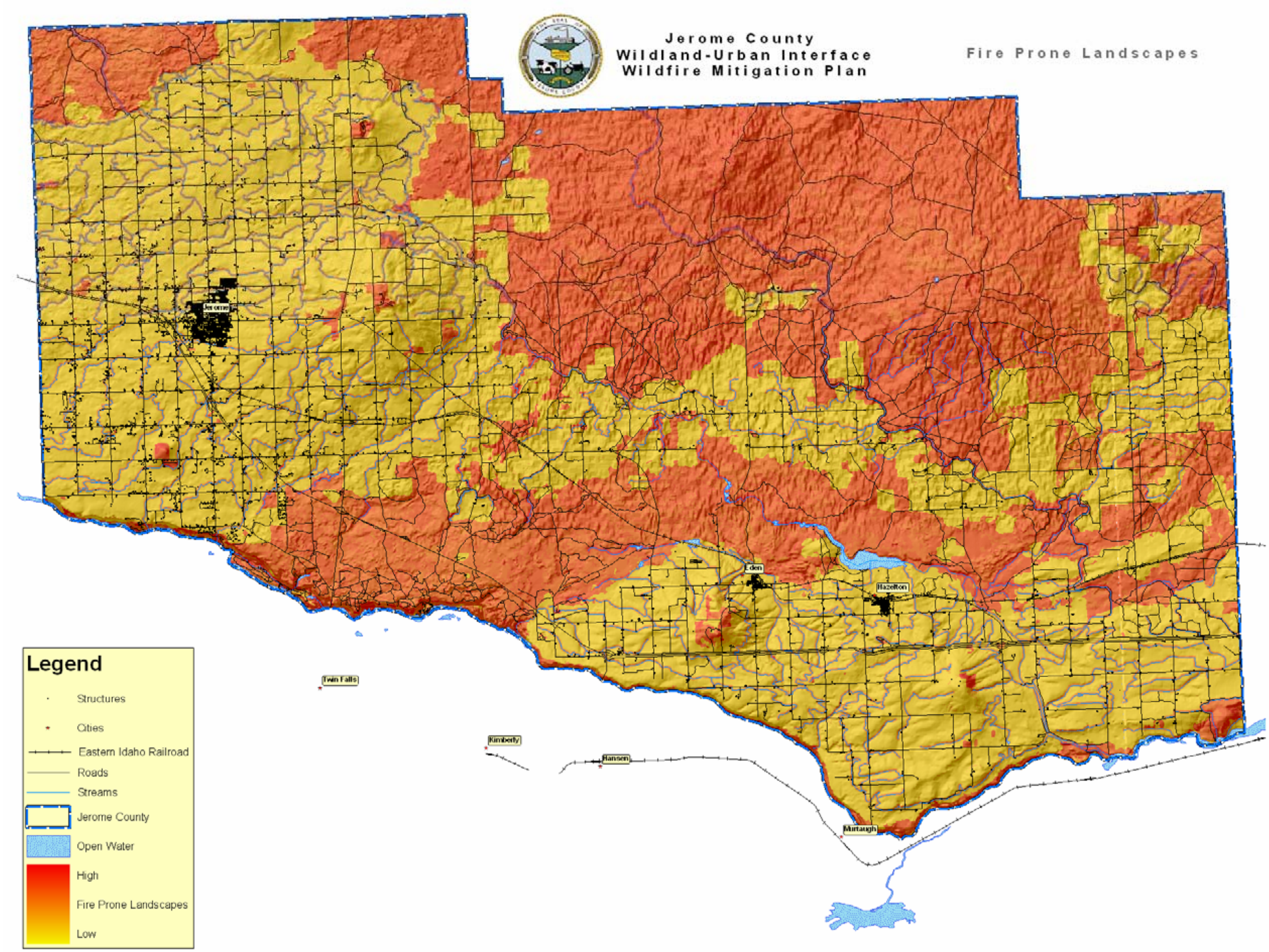
Northwest Management, Inc.
Geographical Information Systems Laboratory
233 East Palouse River Dr., P.O. Box 9748, Moscow, ID 83843 www.Consulting-Foresters.com

The information on the attached maps was derived from digital databases from NMI's GIS lab. Care was taken in the creation of these maps, but all maps are provided "as is" with no warranty or guarantees. Northwest Management, Inc., cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions, or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties with accompany this product. Although information from Land Surveys may have been used in the creation of this product, in no way does this product represent or constitute a Land Survey. Users are cautioned to field verify information on this product before making any decisions.

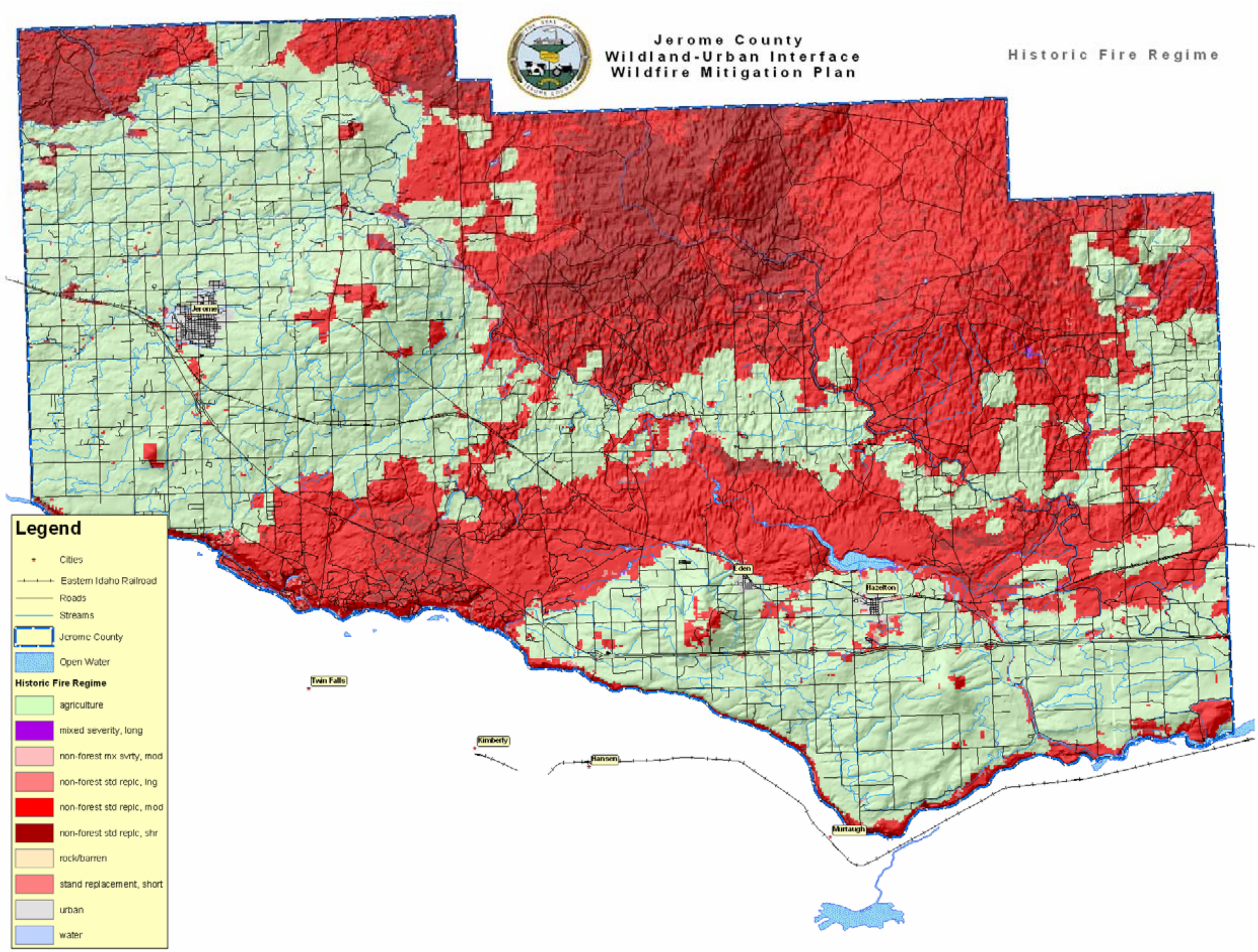
Jerome County Ownership Map



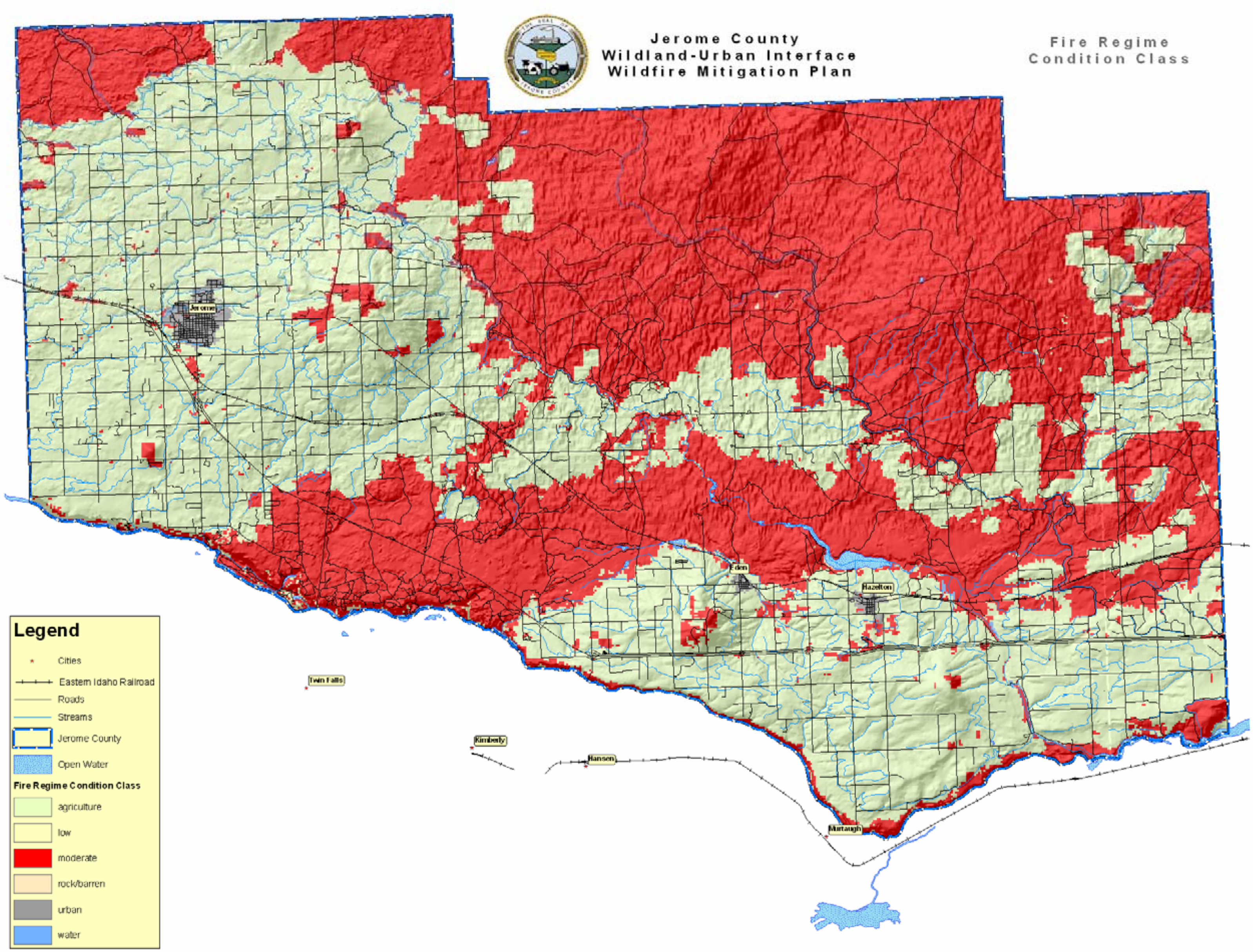
Fire Prone Landscapes in Jerome County



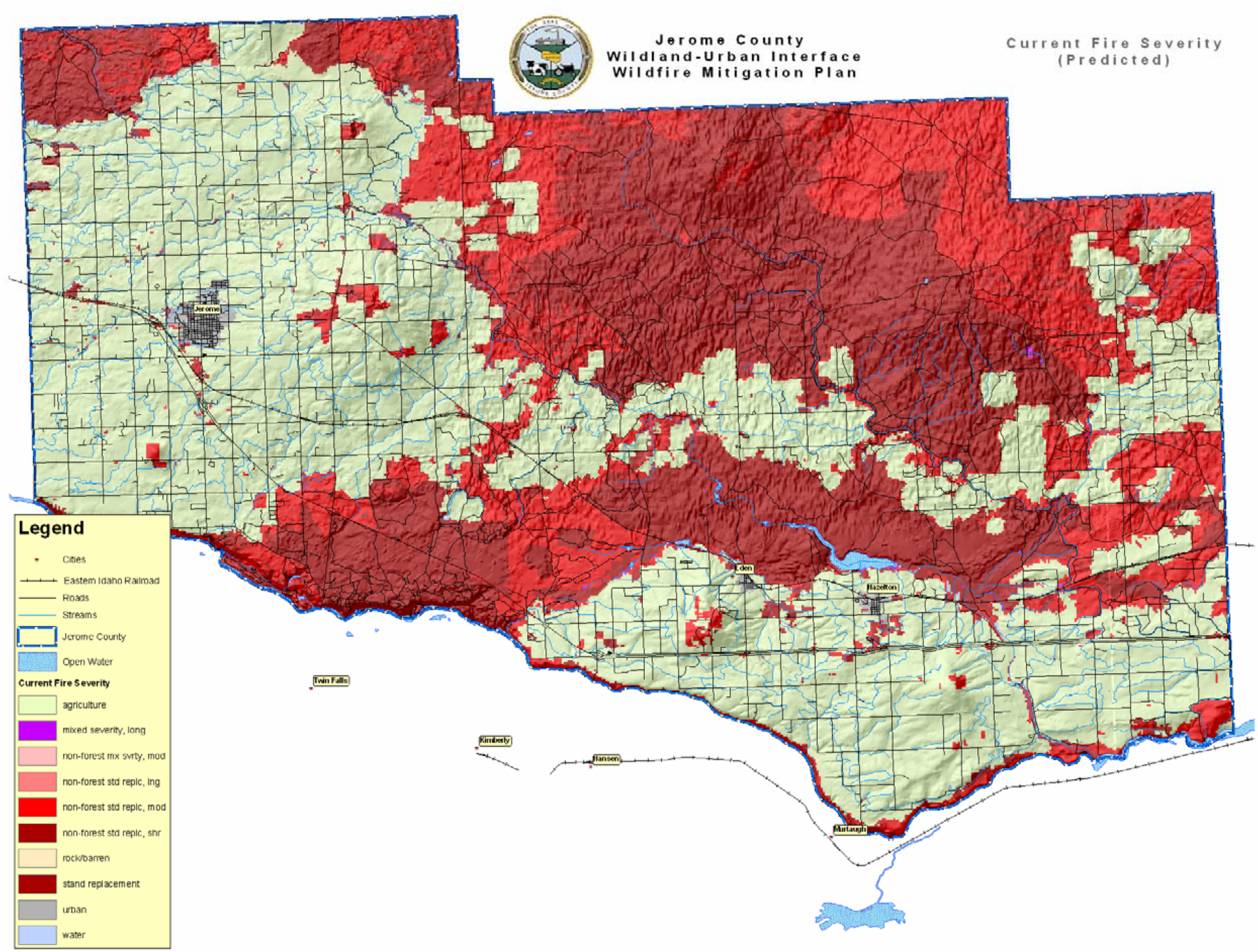
Historic Fire Regime in Jerome County



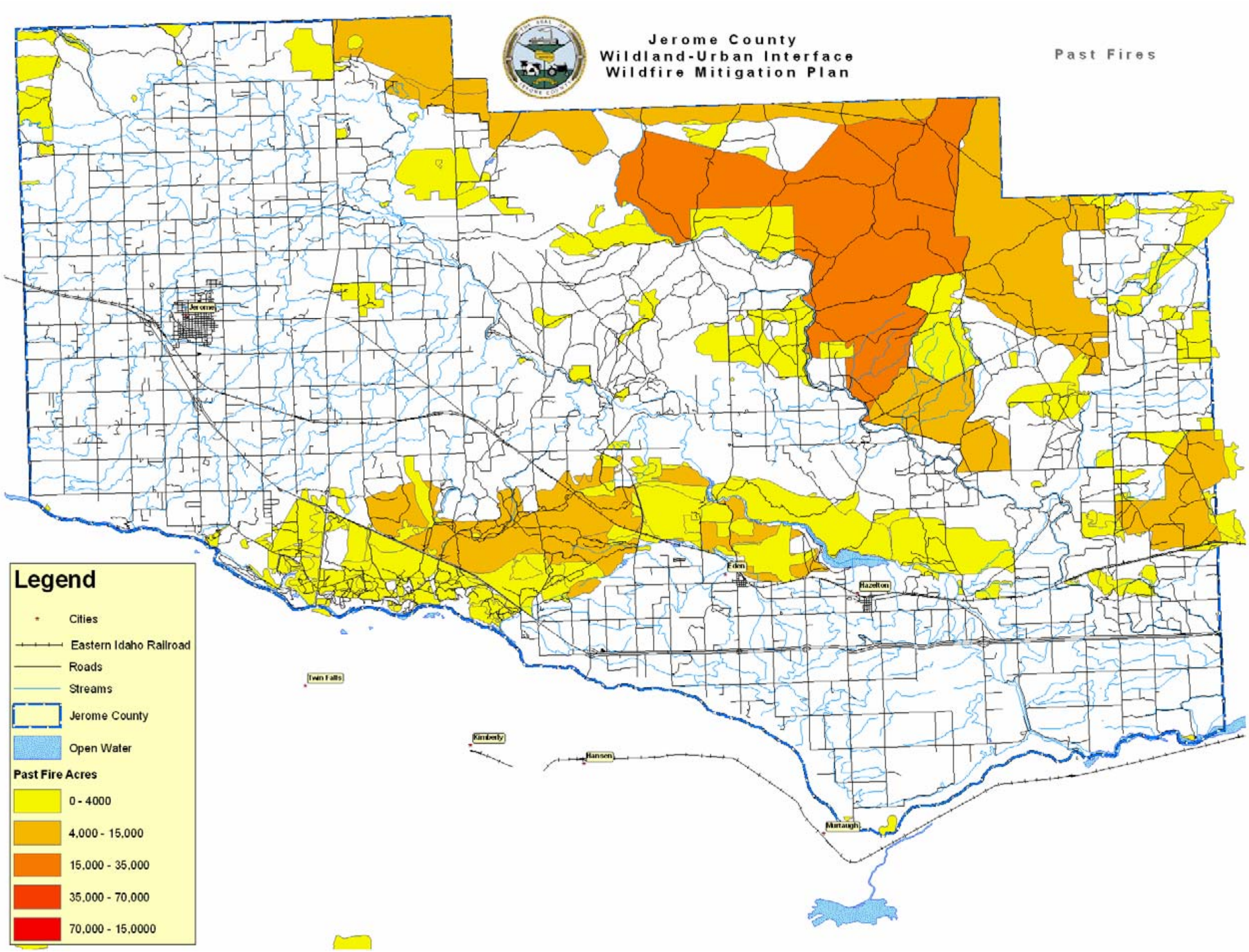
Fire Regime Condition Class in Jerome County



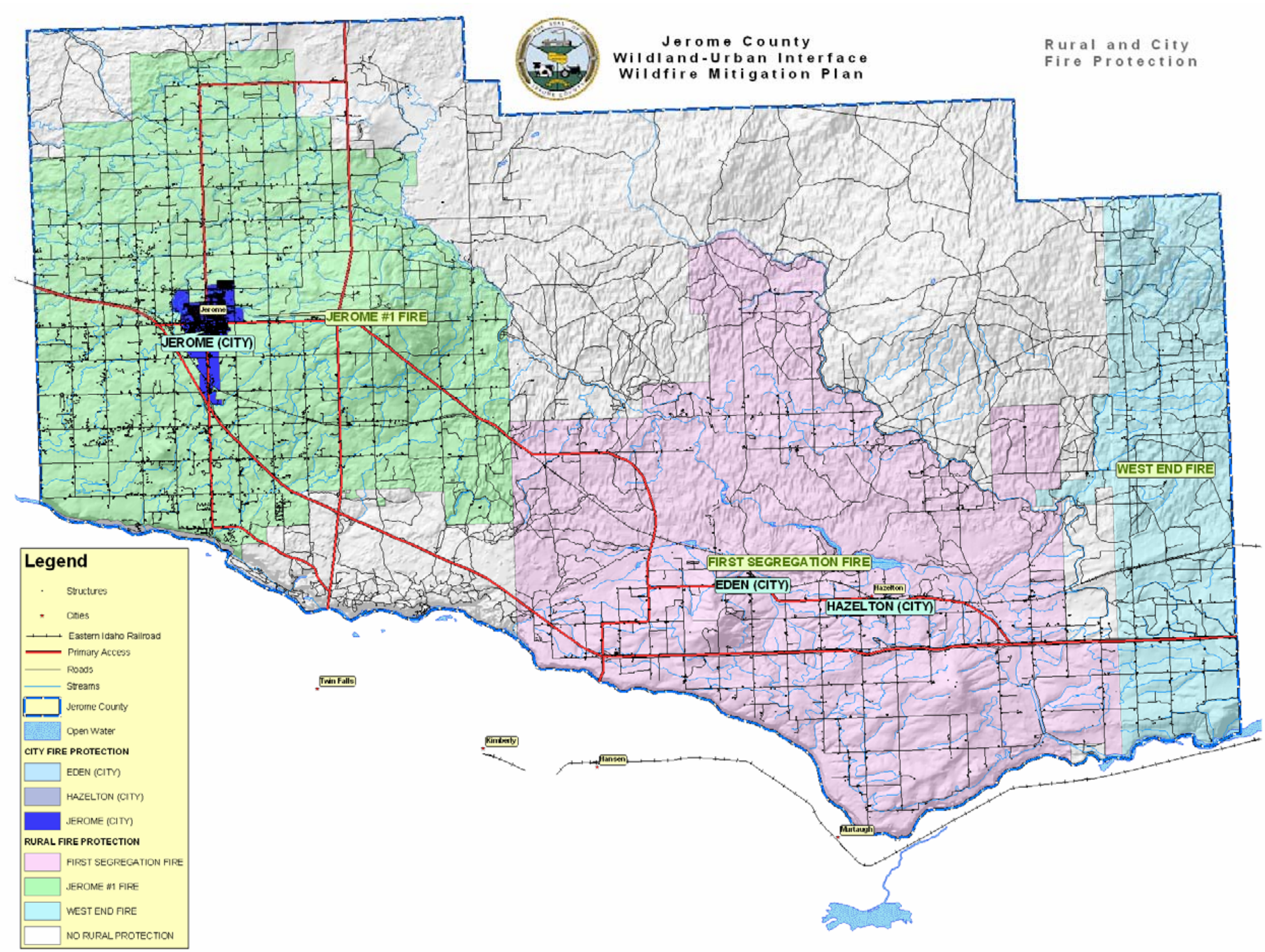
Current (Predicted) Fire Severity in Jerome County



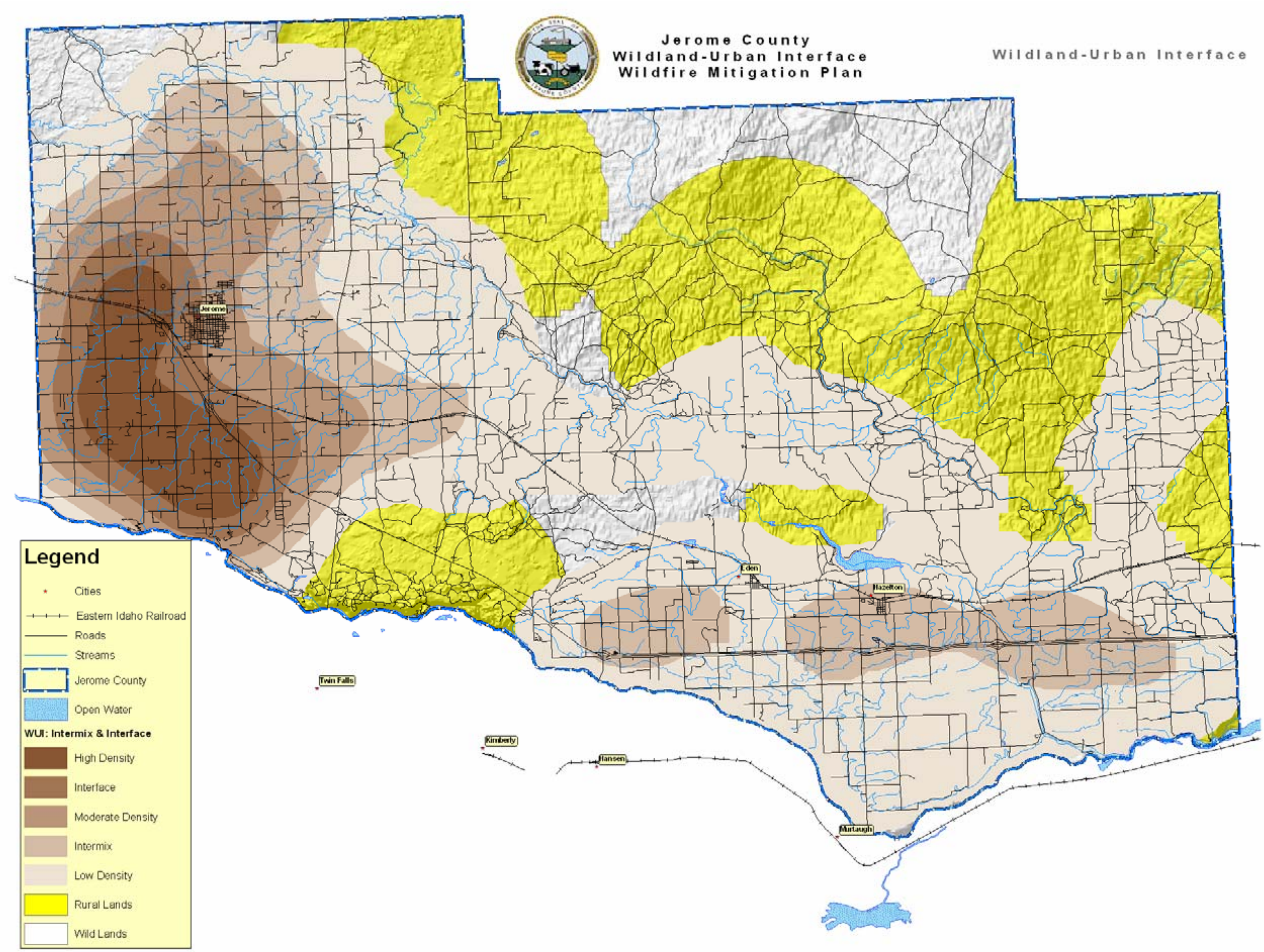
Past Fires in Jerome County



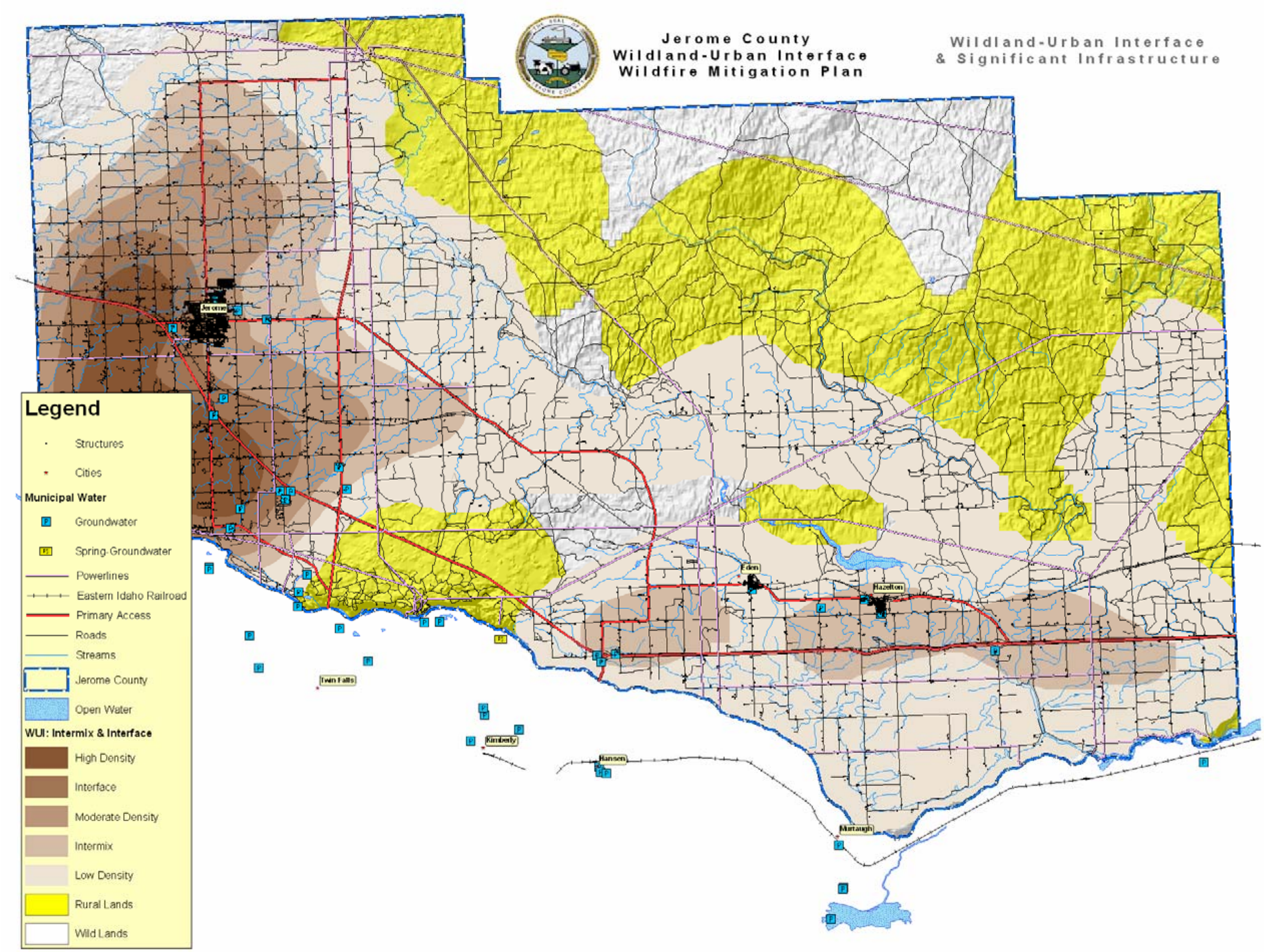
City & Rural Fire Protection in Jerome County



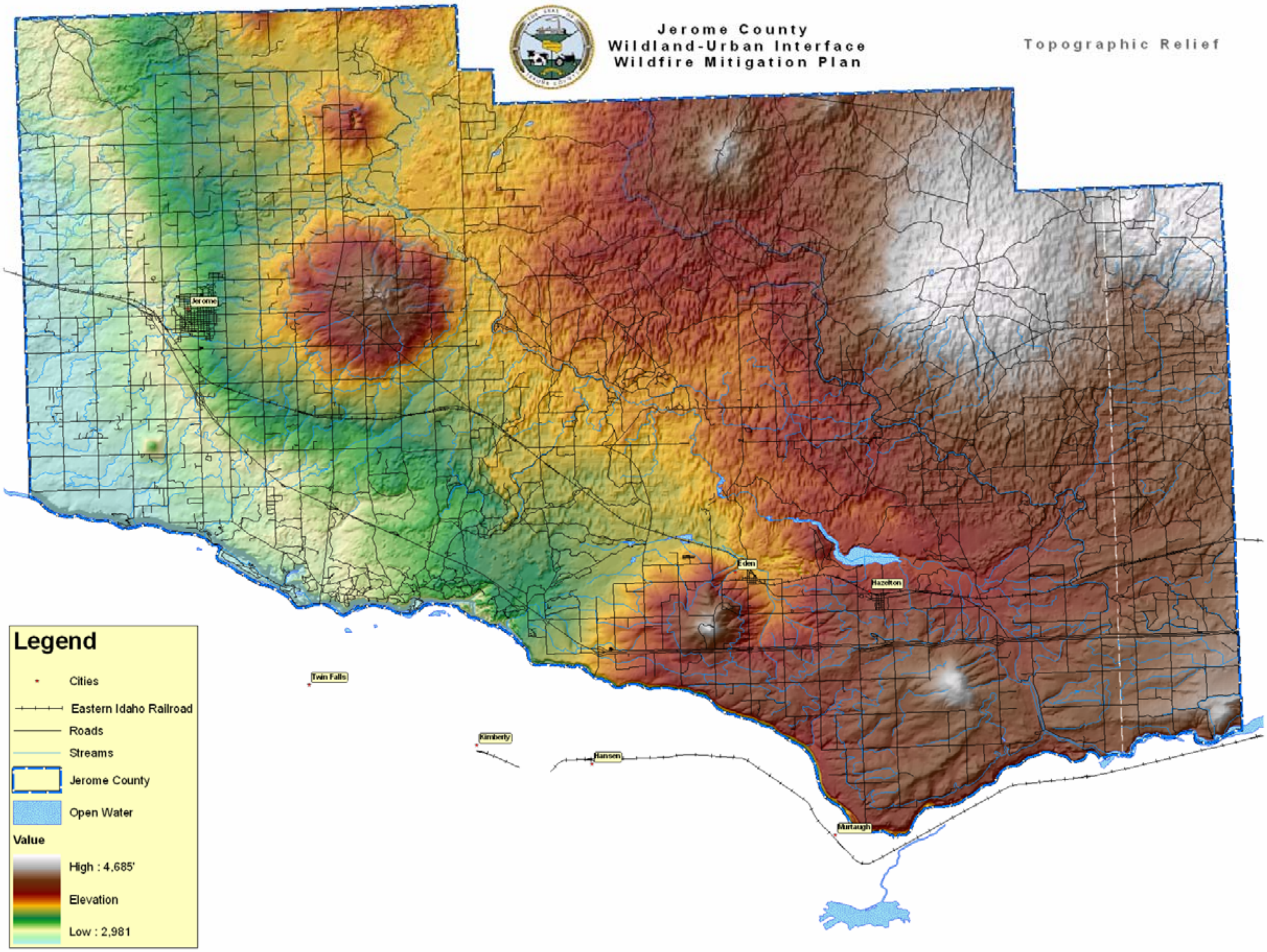
Wildland-Urban Interface as derived from structure density



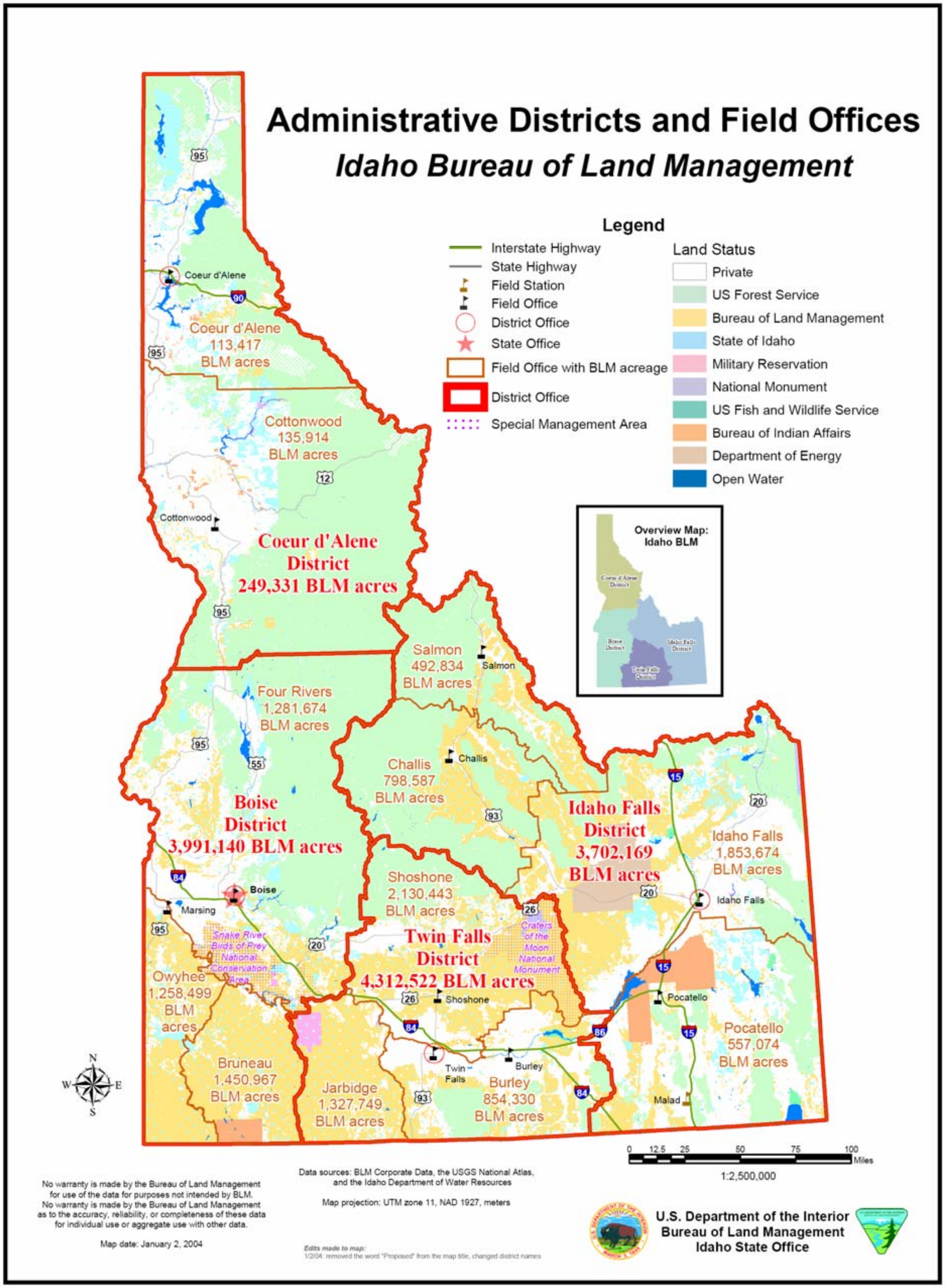
WUI & Infrastructure Components in Jerome County



Shaded Elevation Relief of Jerome County



New BLM Administrative Districts Effective September 2004



Appendix II

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Forms

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has developed a number of guides and procedures to assist communities, counties, and states with assessing risk for a variety of natural hazards, including wildfire. One approach that FEMA recommends is to assess communities using a variety of standardized evaluation criteria. The forms on the following pages detail the assessments completed for the communities within Jerome County that have been listed on the Federal Register of Communities at Risk, using these standardized forms and their criteria.

The first evaluation completed for these communities is the **Fire Hazard Severity** determination. This form uses a variety of criteria in order to make a categorical ranking for each community. The Fire Hazard Severity Table (below) determines fire hazard severity based on the standard FEMA uses to compare (for example) Jerome County, Idaho, with another county in Idaho, or any other state. Communities may have more than one classification depending on the degrees of the slope and fuel models. For example, if someone were to observe an average of five critical fire weather days per year in a given area, observe heavy fuel, and less than 40° slopes, then that community is in a high fire hazard area. If the average number of days of critical fire weather per year increases above eight, that community would be in an extreme fire hazard area. The table is subjective, but allows comparisons between communities.

Fire Hazard Severity

	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			> 8 Days/Year		
	Slope (%)			Slope (%)			Slope (%)		
Fuel Classification	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61	< 40	41-60	> 61
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

M = Moderate hazard H = High hazard E = Extreme hazard

(from FEMA's "Understanding Your Risks; identifying hazards and estimating losses", August 2001, FEMA 386-2) State and local mitigation planning how-to-guide.)

Critical Fire Weather Frequency (CFWF) is not recorded by agencies operating in the state of Idaho. Red Flag Warnings posted by the US Forest Service and other agencies is roughly analogous to the CFWF but not identical. Daily readings from weather service stations was accessed to determine a county wide ranking of "> 8 days per year" average. In any given year, the actual number of days observed may be more or less.

Slope was determined from an interactive GIS layer by creating a polygon around a community representing the area that most likely encompasses the immediate threat area to the community from a wildfire. The average slope for that polygon was calculated along with statistics on this average. Using recommendations from FEMA publications, the steepest 75% of the region was used to represent the slope impact on wildfires. For this reason, the category for slope will generally appear to be steeper than observations on the ground might otherwise indicate.

Fuel classification was determined from the Fire Prone Landscapes assessment described in the Plan. This assessment created data ranked from 0 (low) to 100 (high). As was done with the slope calculation, fire prone landscapes scores were averaged for the impact area and statistics were determined for the amount of variation. The highest 95% of values were used to calculate the impact of fuels on wildland fires around communities. Resulting values were divided by 10 to create a scale from 1 to 10 for this analysis. These values (0-10) were used in combination with the ground cover (rangeland or forestland) to assign light, medium, and high categories. Light fuels were assigned to rangeland areas regardless of the Fire Prone Landscape rating. Medium fuels were forestland cover types with a Fire Prone Landscapes ranking from 0 to 5, with Heavy fuels assigned to forestlands with a score of 6 and higher.

A final classification was selected based on this information with the lowest category on the form Moderate, then to High and finally Extreme. The FEMA forms do not have a category for Low. This score was then reported on the header of the Wildfire Hazard Rating Form.

The **Wildfire Hazard Rating Form** differs from the **Fire Hazard Severity** form in that the latter describes the environmental factors potentially affecting a community or subdivision, while the former describes actual factors leading to the ability of residents and emergency service personnel to respond to the event of a wildfire. The Wildfire Hazard Rating Form is completed using subjective observations of a community. These ratings will change over time and should be updated as needed to better reflect changes in each community.

Big-Little Ranches & Sawtooth Acres

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency: < 1 Day/Year, Slope % <40%	41-60%	>61%	2 to 7 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	41-60%	>61%	>8 Days/Year, Slope % <40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	Big-Little Ranches and Sawtooth Acres		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Big-Little Ranches and Sawtooth Acres — **Date:** 12-Mar-04

Landcover: Rangeland — Evaluator: *K. Homik*

WUI Condition: Interface

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard	Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard

Comments: High density residential area with abundance of rangeland fuels, marginal defensible space, poor access and an abundance of ignitons sources.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	3
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	2
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	5
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	4
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community **44**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Blue Lakes

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
Fuel Classification	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Blue Lakes**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Blue Lakes | **Date:** 12-Mar-04
Landcover: Rangeland | **Evaluator:** *K. Homik*
WUI Condition: Interface

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: High Hazard | **l Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: Very poor access via steep, winding road. No structural fire protection. Rangeland fuels in close proximity to many homes.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	5
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	
20 feet or less 3	3
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	5
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	5
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	
Signs with names present 2	2
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	5

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	9

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	10

Total Score For Community **70**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Country Club Estates

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
Fuel Classification	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	Country Club Estates		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Country Club Estates
Date: 12-Mar-04
Landcover: Rangeland
Evaluator: *K. Homik*
WUI Condition: Interface

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: Very poor access with no fire protection at this time. Area is in the process of imporving road access in order to accommodate emergency vehicles and improving drafting opportunities. This will reduce risk once the area is annexed.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	5
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	
20 feet or less 3	3
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	5
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	5
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	4

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	10

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	5
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 64

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Eden

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			**2 to 7 Days/Year**			**>8 Days/Year**		
	Slope %			**Slope %**			**Slope %**		
Fuel Classification	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	Eden		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Eden — **Date:** 12-Mar-04

Landcover: Rangeland — **Evaluator:** *K. Homik*

WUI Condition: Intermix

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: The city of Eden is at low risk to wildland fire due to the urban nature of town, gentle topography and good fire protection. There are areas outside of the city center that are at considerable higher risk.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	1
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	1
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	1
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community: 28

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Hazelton

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

Fuel Classification	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:		**Hazelton**	
CFW Frequency:		2 to 7 Days/Year	
Slopes:		<40%	
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:		Rangeland	

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Hazelton **Date:** 12-Mar-04

Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator:** *K. Homik*

WUI Condition: Intermix

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: The city of Hazelton is at low risk to wildland fire due to the urban nature of town, gentle topography and good fire protection. There are areas outside of the city center that are at considerable higher risk, particularly in areas north of Wilson Lake

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	2
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	1
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	1
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	2
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	1
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 28

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Hunt & North of Wilson Lake

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria

	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
Fuel Classification	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Hunt and N. of Wilson Lake**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community:	**Hunt and N. of Wilson Lake**	**Date:**	12-Mar-04
Landcover:	Rangeland	**Evaluator:**	*K. Homik*
WUI Condition:	Rural		

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Moderate Hazard | **Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard**

Comments: Areas north of Wilson Lake and in the Hunt Section are at elevated risk due to the abundance of wildland fuels, poor access and lack of addressing and signing in the area.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	3
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	2
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	4
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	1
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	5
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	1
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	
Class C Rated 5	5
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	5
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	5
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	5
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community **47**

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Jerome

FEMA's Fire Hazard Severity Criteria									
	Critical Fire Weather Frequency								
	< 1 Day/Year			2 to 7 Days/Year			>8 Days/Year		
	Slope %			Slope %			Slope %		
Fuel Classification	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%	<40%	41-60%	>61%
Light Fuel	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	H
Medium Fuel	M	M	H	H	H	H	E	E	E
Heavy Fuel	H	H	H	H	E	E	E	E	E

M = Moderate Hazard, H = High Hazard, E = Extreme Hazard

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code: 2000

This Community:	**Jerome**		
CFW Frequency:	2 to 7 Days/Year		
Slopes:	<40%		
FPL Score:	6	**Cat:**	Light Fuel
Landcover:	Rangeland		

Fire Prone Landscape Results	
Min	10
Average	33
Max	86
STD	13.69
Upper 95% CI	59.8
Score	6

Slope Analysis (%)	
Min	0.0
Average	12.0
Max	40.0
STD	5.0
Upper 75% CI	20.4
Category	<40%

Fire Hazard Severity Rating

FEMA Hazard Rating System

→ **M** ←

Wildfire Hazard Rating Form
Jerome County, Idaho
Fire Mitigation Plan

Name of Community: Jerome **Date:** 12-Mar-03
Landcover: Rangeland **Evaluator:** *K.Homik*
WUI Condition: Urban

Overall Wildfire Hazard Rating: Low Hazard	Potential Fire Hazard Severity: Moderate Hazard

Comments: The City of Jerome is at low risk to wildland fire due to the good infrastructure, good city fire protection, and urban natrure of the city center. There are areas outside the city limits associated with Jerome that are at much higher risk and will be addressed seperately.

A. Community Design

	Points
1. Ingress / Egress	
Three or more primary roads 1	
Two or more primary roads 2	1
One Road 3	
One-way-in, one-way-out 5	
2. Width of Primary roads	
20 feet or more 1	1
20 feet or less 3	
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less 1	1
Road grade 5% or more 3	
Road grade 10% or more 5	
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1	
Cul-de-sac turnaround radius is less than 45 feet 2	2
Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 3	
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet long 5	
5. Average lot size	
10 acres or larger 1	
≥ 1 acre, < 10 acres 3	
≤ 1 acre 5	5
6. Street Signs	
Signs with names and numbers 1	1
Signs with names present 2	
No Street Signs 5	

B. Vegetation

	Points
1. Fire Prone Landscape Rating	
1 - 10 scale 1-10	6
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site 1	1
≥ 30%, ≤ 70% 3	
≤ 30% of site 5	

C. Topography

	Points
1. Predominant Slope	
≤ 8% 1	1
> 8% ≤ 20% 4	
> 20% ≤ 30% 7	
> 30% 10	

D. Roofing Material

	Points
Class A Rated 1	
Class B Rated 3	2
Class C Rated 5	
Non-Rated Roofing material 10	

E. Fire Protection - Water Source

	Points
500 GPM Hydrant within 1,000' 1	
Hydrant farther than 1,000' or draft site 2	1
Water Source within 20 minutes or less, round trip 5	
Water source farther than 20 minutes, but less than 45 minutes 7	
Water source farther than 45 minutes round trip 10	

F. Existing Building Construction Materials

	Points
Non-combustible siding/deck 1	3
Non-combustible siding BUT a combustable deck 5	
Combustible siding and deck 10	

G. Utilities

	Points
All underground utilities 1	
One underground, one above ground 3	3
All above ground 5	

H. Fire Protection Services

	Points
Good Rural Department Coverage 1	1
Limited Rural Department Coverage 5	
No Rural Department Coverage 10	

Total Score For Community 29

Rating Scale		
	Moderate Hazard	45-65
	High Hazard	66-79
	Extreme Hazard	80+

Source: Urban Wildland Interface Code 2000, FEMA, version 1.0 August 2001 with modification by Northwest Management, Inc.

Appendix III

Public Mail Survey

Public Letter #1

mailed on July 20, 2004

Northwest Management, Inc.
Natural Resources Management

233 E. Palouse River Drive
PO Box 9748
Moscow, ID 83843
Tel: 208-883-4488
Fax: 208-883-1098
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

Providing a Balanced Approach to Natural Resource Management

Jerome County All Hazards Mitigation Plan Survey

July 20, 2004

(Jerome County Resident)

Dear Jerome County Landowner:

Thank you for taking some of your time to read and respond to this short inquiry. We are working with the Jerome County Commissioner's Office, and a host of fire protection and disaster relief organizations in Jerome County to develop a **Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan** in your area. Wildland Fire mitigation is the process of identifying factors that contribute to wildland fire risk and then taking the necessary action to lessen the risk. As an individual who lives in Jerome County, you know that the urban-rural interface is at very high risk to casualty loss due to wildland fires.

Because of catastrophic wildland fires occurring across the west in the past several years, state, federal and local agencies have combined efforts in an attempt to reduce the hazards associated with wildland fire. We are doing more than watching wildfire disasters happen around us, we are taking a proactive role in reducing the exposure to wildland fire in our area. We are inviting you to help yourself and your neighbors by taking a proactive role as well by completing and returning the attached survey.

We are developing improved predictive models of where fires are likely to ignite, locating and identifying high risk landscape characteristics, advancing improved land management practices to reduce fire risk on rangelands and forest lands, and working with rural landowners to create defensible zones around homes and buildings so that fires are controlled BEFORE they take a landowner's valuable possessions. It is the last of these goals that we need your help with.

We would like you to complete the attached survey about your home's defensible space in the case of wildland fire. **Your responses will be kept completely confidential and**

released only in aggregated form. This questionnaire will allow us to identify key criteria that may place your home and the homes of your neighbors at the greatest risk. We will use this information to develop mitigation activities that may lead to saving your home and the community you live in.

<u>We have sent this letter and survey to only a select number of people in Jerome County</u>. Because of this, your response is very important to our efforts and the application of our findings to your home and to your community. Please take a few minutes to complete the enclosed survey and return it to us in the self-addressed envelope.

We would like to thank you for your assistance on this project with a small token of appreciation. During the development of this project, we are completing some very advanced mapping of Jerome County. We have created detailed maps showing roads, rivers, elevations, risk prone landscapes, plant cover characteristics, and even orthophoto coverage (black and white images taken from high elevation). These maps are printed at 8.5” x 11” sizes. If you give us a legal land description, we will make a high resolution map of this property and send it to you. The map might be the locale of your home, your property, or even your favorite recreation spot. When you complete your survey, please mark which map coverage you would like and we will custom color print this map for you and send it at no charge. It is our way of thanking you for your input to this very important project.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions about this project or this survey, please contact your County Commissioner or John McGee, the Jerome County local coordinator, at 208-459-8404, or me at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488.

Sincerely,

William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.
Project Manager, Jerome County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan
Northwest Management, Inc.

Jerome County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan
Public Survey

1. Do you have a home in Jerome County?
   - O Yes
   - O No

2. Is this your primary residence?
   - O Yes
   - O No

3. Which community do you live closest to?

   ____

4. Does your area have 911 emergency telephone service?
   - O Yes
   - O No

5. Is your home protected by a rural fire department?
   - O Yes
   - O No

6. What type of roof does your home have (please mark one):
   - O Composite
   - O Wooden shake (shingles)
   - O Ceramic tiles
   - O Aluminum, tin, or other metal
   - O Other (please indicate: ____________________)

7. How much of the area within 250 feet of your home is brush?
   - O None
   - O less than 10%
   - O Between 10 and 25%
   - O More than 25%

8. How much of the area within 75 feet of your home is brush?
   - O None
   - O less than 10%
   - O Between 10 and 25%
   - O More than 25%

9. Do you have a lawn surrounding your home?
   - O No
   - O Yes, if yes is it kept green and trimmed all summer?
     - O No
     - O Yes

10. How long is your driveway, from the main road to your home parking area? Please indicate distance units in feet or miles.

    ______________________ O Feet
    O Miles

11. If your driveway is over 500 feet long, does it have turnouts that would allow two fire engines to pass each other?
    - No
    - Yes

    Do you have a bridge on the road that accesses your home?
    - No
    - Yes, if yes will it support large heavy fire engines?
        - Don't Know
        - No
        - Yes

    If your driveway is in excess of 150 feet long, does it have turn around adequate for a fire engine at least 30 feet long?

    - Driveway is less than 30 feet long
    - Driveway is greater than 150 feet and has a turn around for a fire engine
    - Driveway is greater than 150 feet and does NOT have a turn around for a fire engine

12. If the primary access to your home were cut off because of a wildfire, would you have an alternative route to escape through?

    - No
    - Yes

13. Please indicate which of the following items you have available at or near your home that could be used in fighting a wildland fire that threatens your home (mark all that apply)
    - Hand tools (shovel, pulaski, etc.)
    - Portable water tank
    - Stationery water tank
    - Pond, lake, or stream water supply close
    - Water pump and fire hose
    - Equipment suitable for creating fire breaks (bulldozer, cat, skidder, etc.)

14. Has anyone in your household been trained in basic wildland fire fighting?
    - No
    - Yes

15. Has anyone in your household been trained in basic structural fire fighting?
    - No
    - Yes

16. Do you conduct a periodic fuels reduction program near your home site such as grass or brush burning?
    - No
    - Yes

17. Do livestock (cattle, horses, sheep) graze the grasses and forbs around your home?
    - No
    - Yes

18. Please use this exercise below to assess your home's wildfire risk rating:
Circle the rating in Categories 1,2, & 3 that best describes your home and all the ratings that apply for Category 4. .

	Fuel Hazard Rating Worksheet	**Rating**	
Fuel Hazard	Small, light fuels (grasses, forbs, weeds, shrubs)	1	**Category 1**
	Medium size fuels (brush, large shrubs, small trees)	2	
	Heavy, large fuels (woodlands, timber, heavy brush)	3	
Slope Hazard	Mild slopes (0-5%)	1	**Category 2**
	Moderate slope (6-20%)	2	
	Steep Slopes (21-40%)	3	
	Extreme slopes (41% and greater)	4	
Structure Hazard	Noncombustible roof and noncombustible siding materials	1	**Category 3**
	Noncombustible roof and combustible siding material	3	
	Combustible roof and noncombustible siding material	7	
	Combustible roof and combustible siding materials	10	
Additional Factors	Rough topography that contains several steep canyons or ridges	+2	**Category 4**
	Areas having history of higher than average fire occurrence	+3	
	Areas exposed to severe fire weather and strong winds	+4	
	Areas with existing fuel modifications or usable fire breaks	-3	
	Areas with local facilities (water systems, rural fire districts, dozers)	-3	

Calculating your risk:

Fuel hazard (Category 1) _____ x Slope Hazard (Category 2) _____ = ______
Structural Hazard (Category 3) + ______
Additional factors (Category 4) (+ or -) ______
Total Hazard Points = ______

Key:
Extreme Risk = 26 + points
High Risk = 16–25 points
Moderate Risk = 6–15 points
Low Risk = 6 or less points

19. If offered in your area, would members of your household attend a free, or low cost, one-day training seminar designed to teach homeowners in the rural–urban interface how to improve the defensible space surrounding your home and adjacent outbuildings?
    - O No
    - O Yes

20. Would you be interested in participating in a cost share program that would pay a portion of the costs of implementing fire risk projects on your property?
    - O No
    - O Yes

21. How do you feel All Hazard Mitigation projects should be **funded** in the areas surrounding homes, communities, and infrastructure such as power lines and major roads?

	Mark the box that best applies to your preference		
	100% Public Funding	**Cost-Share (Public & Private)**	**Privately Funded (Owner or Company)**
Home Defensibility Projects	O	O	O
Community Defensibility Projects	O	O	O
Infrastructure Projects Roads, Bridges, Power Lines, Etc.	O	O	O

Thank you very much for completing this survey and sending it back to us. This information will be combined with other data to assess the greatest threats to defending homes and adjacent buildings where hazards are common.

Please place the completed survey and the Map Request Form in the self-addressed envelope and place it in the mail for return to us. Thank you!

Your name and address are printed here so that we can remove your name from our mailing list once we have your returned survey.

Order Your Jerome County Area Map
<u>FREE</u>

As a token of appreciation for completing and returning this survey, we would like to send you a detailed map of your favorite area. Complete this form and return it to us with your survey and we will custom print a color map of your property and send it to you. Maps are at a scale of approximately 1:12,000, showing 1 square mile at the center.

What is the legal land description of the property you want mapped (must be in Jerome County):

____ T _____N, R _____ E or W.

or describe the area____

About how many acres is the parcel you want mapped? _______________ acres

What would you like printed as the title of the map? (Five or less words, please print)

____

Please select which <u>coverage</u> (only one per map) you would like as the primary theme:

- O Land Ownership Categories
- O Imagery: Orthophoto or satellite imagery (not in color)

Maps may include:

- Roads
- Streams & rivers
- Community locations
- Building locations

Please verify your name and full address here so we can send your map to you:

Our records indicate that your address is: If this is incorrect please correct it here:

____

____

____

Public Letter #2

sent as a postcard on July 30, 2004

July 30, 2004

Dear Jerome County Resident:

About two weeks ago, I mailed you a letter and a brief survey concerning the wildfire situation in your community. That survey is instrumental to the success of the Fire Mitigation Plan we are developing in conjunction with the Jerome County Commissioners Office. We have received responses from many families in the area and we wish to extend our thanks and appreciation to everyone who has participated. However, we still have not received completed surveys from many homes in the region. If you have not returned the completed survey to us yet, please take a few minutes to complete the survey and return it in the self-addressed envelope provided with the survey.

Your responses are very important to this effort which will recommend the location and type of fire mitigation projects to be implemented in the area of your home. If you have any questions about the survey, please contact your County Commissioner, John McGee, the Jerome County local coordinator, at 208-459-8404, or me at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488. If you did not receive my original letter, or if you misplaced your survey, you can request a new one at the number below or write me requesting another survey.

Thank you for your time and your assistance with this project!

William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.

Northwest Management, Inc. Natural Resource Management
233 Palouse River Dr., P.O. Box 9748, Moscow ID 83843
Tel: 208-883-4488, Fax 208-883-1098, http://www.Consulting-Foresters.com/

Public letter #3

Sent on August 10, 2004, and included a replacement survey (not included here).

Northwest Management, Inc.
Natural Resources Management

233 E. Palouse River Drive
PO Box 9748
Moscow, ID 83843
Tel: 208-883-4488
Fax: 208-883-1098
www.Consulting-Foresters.com

Providing a Balanced Approach to Natural Resource Management

Jerome County All Hazards Mitigation Plan Survey

August 10, 2004

(Jerome County Resident)

Dear Jerome County Landowner:

Thank you for taking some of your time to read and respond to this short inquiry. About two weeks ago, I sent you a letter and package of materials much like this one. In it, I asked if you would please assist our efforts by reading, filling out, and returning a short survey concerning a **wildland fire mitigation** plan we are preparing for Jerome County in cooperation with the Jerome County Commissioner's Office and a host of fire protection and disaster relief organizations in Jerome County. Wildland Fire mitigation is the process of identifying factors that contribute to wildland fire risk and then taking the necessary action to lessen the risk. As an individual who lives in Jerome County, you know that the urban-rural interface is at very high risk to casualty loss due to wildland fires. While we have received excellent responses from many residents of the area, we have not received it from everyone**. If you have completed and returned your survey, please accept our sincere thanks!** If you have not returned the completed survey, please do so as soon as possible.

Because of catastrophic wildland fires occurring across the west in the past several years, state, federal and local agencies have combined efforts in an attempt to reduce the hazards associated with wildland fire. We are doing more than watching wildfire disasters happen around us, we are taking a proactive role in reducing the exposure to wildland fire in our area. We are inviting you to help yourself and your neighbors by taking a proactive role as well by completing and returning the attached survey.

We are developing improved predictive models of where fires are likely to ignite, locating and identifying high risk landscape characteristics, advancing improved land management practices to reduce fire risk on rangelands and forest lands, and working with rural landowners to create defensible zones around homes and buildings so that fires are controlled BEFORE they take a landowner's valuable possessions. It is the last of these goals that we need your help with.

We would like you to complete the attached survey about your home's defensible space in the case of wildland fire. **Your responses will be kept completely confidential and**

released only in aggregated form. This questionnaire will allow us to identify key criteria that may place your home and the homes of your neighbors at the greatest risk. We will use this information to develop mitigation activities that may lead to saving your home and the community you live in.

We have sent this letter and survey to only a select number of people in Jerome County. Because of this, your response is very important to our efforts and the application of our findings to your home and to your community. Please take a few minutes to complete the enclosed survey and return it to us in the self-addressed envelope.

We would like to thank you for your assistance on this project with a small token of appreciation. During the development of this project, we are completing some very advanced mapping of Jerome County. We have created detailed maps showing roads, rivers, elevations, risk prone landscapes, plant cover characteristics, and even orthophoto coverage (black and white images taken from high elevation). These maps are printed at 8.5” x 11” sizes. If you give us a legal land description, we will make a high resolution map of this property and send it to you. The map might be the locale of your home, your property, or even your favorite recreation spot. When you complete your survey, please mark which map coverage you would like and we will custom color print this map for you and send it at no charge. It is our way of thanking you for your input to this very important project.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions about this project or this survey, please contact your County Commissioner or John McGee, the Jerome County local coordinator, at 208-459-8404, or me at the Northwest Management, Inc. office in Moscow, Idaho at 208-883-4488.

Sincerely,

William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.
Project Manager, Jerome County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan
Northwest Management, Inc.

Appendix IV

Potential Funding Sources

Program:	**Rural Fire Assistance**
Source:	Bureau of Land Management
Description:	BLM provides funds to rural fire departments for wildfire fighting; also provides wildland fire equipment, training and/or prevention materials.
More info:	Dale Anderson, RFA Coordinator, BLM, 208-373-3861; dale_anderson@blm.gov

Program:	**Communities at Risk**
Source:	Bureau of Land Management
Description:	Assistance to communities for hazardous fuels reduction projects in the wildland urban interface; includes funding for assessments and mitigation planning.
More info:	Jon Skinner, Idaho BLM, 208-373-3854

Program:	**State Fire Assistance**
Source:	US Forest Service
Description:	USFS grants to state foresters through state and private grants, under authority of Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. Grant objectives are to maintain and improve protection efficiency and effectiveness on non-federal lands, training, equipment, preparedness, prevention and education.
More info:	www.fireplan.gov and www2.state.id.us/lands; Brian Shiplett, Idaho Department of Lands 208-666-8650

Program:	**State Fire Assistance Hazard Mitigation Program**
Source:	National Fire Plan
Description:	These special state Fire Assistance funds are targeted at hazard fuels treatment in the wildland-urban interface. Recipients include state forestry organizations, local fire services, county emergency planning committees and private landowners.
More info:	www.fireplan.gov and www.fs.fed.us/r4 and www2.state.id.us/lands; Jean Kaysen, Idaho Department of Lands 208-769-1525

Program:	**Volunteer Fire Assistance**
Source:	US Forest Service
Description:	Provides funding and technical assistance to local and volunteer fire departments for organizing, training and equipment to enable them to effectively meet their structure and wildland protection responsibilities. US Forest Service grants provided to state foresters through state and private grants under the authority of Coop Forestry Assistance Act.
More info:	www.fs.fed.us/fire/partners/vfa ; Brian Shiplett, Idaho Department of Lands, 208-666-8650

Program:	**Forest Land Enhancement Program**
Source:	US Forest Service
Description:	The 2002 Farm Bill repealed the Forestry Incentives Program (authorized in 1978) and Stewardship Incentive Program (1990) cost share programs and replaced it with a new Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP). FLEP purposes include 1) Enhance the productivity of timber, fish and wildlife habitat, soil and water quality, wetland, recreational resources, and aesthetic values of forest land through landowner cost share assistance, and 2) Establish a coordinated, cooperative federal, state and local sustainable forestry program to establish, manage, maintain, enhance and restore forests on non-industrial private forest land.
More info:	www.usda.gov/farmbill
Program:	**Federal Excess Property**
Source:	US Forest Service
Description:	Provides assistance to state, county and local governments by providing excess federal property (equipment, supplies, tools) for wildland and rural community fire response.
More info:	www2.state.id.us/lands; George Riffle, Idaho Department of Lands, 208-666-8664
Program:	**Economic Action Program**
Source:	US Forest Service
Description:	A USFS, state and private program with involvement from local Forest Service offices to help identify projects. Addresses long-term economic and social health of rural areas; assists the development of enterprises through diversified uses of forest products, marketing assistance, and utilization of hazardous fuel byproducts.
More info:	www.fs.fed.us/r3/spf/community/; Bob Ford, Idaho Department of Commerce, 800-842-5858
Program:	**Forest Stewardship Program**
Source:	US Forest Service
Description:	Funding helps enable preparation of management plans on state, private and tribal lands to ensure effective and efficient hazardous fuel treatment.
More info:	www2.state.id.us/lands; G. Kirk David, Idaho Department of Lands, 208-666-8626
Program:	**Community Planning**
Source:	US Forest Service
Description:	USFS provides funds to recipients with involvement of local Forest Service offices for the development of community strategic action and fire risk management plans to increase community resiliency and capacity.
More info:	www.idoc.state.id.us; Bob Ford, Idaho Department of Commerce, 800-842-5858
Program:	**Firefighters Assistance**
Source:	Federal Emergency Management Agency and US Fire Administration Program

Description:	Financial assistance to help improve fire-fighting operations, services and provide equipment.
More info:	www.usfa.fema.gov

Program:	**Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program**
Source:	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description:	Emergency management assistance to local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans.
More info:	www.usfa.fema.gov; Steven Weiser, Idaho Bureau of Disaster Services, 208-334-3460

Program:	**Idaho Forestry Assistance Program**
Source:	Idaho Department of Lands
Description:	Funding available to assist with organizing, training, and purchasing fire fighting equipment.
More info:	www2.state.id.us/lands/Bureau/FireMgt/Fire_assistance.htm; Brian Shiplett, Idaho Department of Lands, 208-666-8650

Program:	**Community Facilities Loans and Grants**
Source:	Rural Housing Service (RHS) U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Description:	Provides grants (and loans) to cities, counties, states and other public entities to improve community facilities for essential services to rural residents. Projects can include fire and rescue services; funds have been provided to purchase fire-fighting equipment for rural areas. No match is required.
More info:	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov;/or local county Rural Development office.

Program:	**Sale of Federal Surplus Personal Property**
Source:	General Services Administration
Description:	This program sells property no longer needed by the federal government. The program provides individuals, businesses and organizations the opportunity to enter competitive bids for purchase of a wide variety of personal property and equipment. Normally, there is no use restrictions on the property purchased.
More info:	www.gsa.gov

Program:	**Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property**
Source:	U. S. Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency
Description:	Program provides reimbursement to fire service organizations that have engaged in firefighting operations on federal land. Payments can be for direct expenses and direct losses.
More info:	www.fema.gov

Program:	**Fire Management Assistance Grant Program**
Source:	Readiness, Response and Recovery Directorate, FEMA
Description:	Program provides grants to states, tribal governments and local governments for the mitigation, management and control of any fire burning on publicly (nonfederal) or privately owned forest or grassland that threatens such

	destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The grants are made in the form of cost sharing with the federal share being 75 percent of total eligible costs. Grant approvals are made within 1 to 72 hours from time of request.
More info:	www.fema.gov
Program:	**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program**
Source:	Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, FEMA
Description:	Provides states and local governments with financial assistant to implement measures to reduce of eliminate damage and losses from natural hazards. Funded projects have included vegetation management projects. It is each State's responsibility to identify and select hazard mitigation projects.
More info:	www.fema.gov

Appendix V

Training Programs

Program: **National Fire Academy Educational Program**

Source: National Fire Academy, U. S. Fire Administration, FEMA

Description: Provides training to people responsible for fire prevention and control. Training is provided at the resident facility in Emmetsburg, Maryland, and travel stipends are available for attendees. The course is available to any individual who is a member of a fire department; attendees are selected based on need and benefit to be derived by their community.

More info: www.fema.gov

Program: **Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Independent Study Program**

Source: EMI Readiness, Response and Recovery Directorate, FEMA

Description: The program currently provides 32 courses in emergency management practices to assist fire department managers with response to emergencies and disasters. Several courses could apply to fires in rural interface areas.

More info: www.fema.gov

Research Programs

Program: **Forestry Research** (Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act)

Source: U S Forest Service

Description: Awards grants for research in a wide array of forest-related fields, including forest management and forest fire protection.

Contact: www.fs.fed.uslinksresearch.html

Private Foundations

Source: **The Allstate Foundation**

Description: Provides grants for community development, government/public administration, safety/disasters. Grants average $1,000 to $10,000.

Deadline: None

More info: Guidelines available by mail request only: 2775 Sanders Rd., Suite F3, Northbrook, IL 60062-6127; www.allstate.com/foundation/

Source: **Plum Creek Foundation**

Description: Provides grants for community projects in areas of company operations. In 2000, grants were awarded to a volunteer fire department and a county search & rescue unit. An application form is required. Grants average around $5,000.

Deadline: None

More info: Contact foundation at 999-3rd Ave, Suite 2300, Seattle, WA 98104; 206-467-3600; www.plumcreek.com/company/foundation.cfm; foundation@plumcreek.com

Source: **The Steele-Reese Foundation**

Description: Provides grants for rural development and projects that benefit rural areas; Idaho is one of several areas in which the foundation funds projects. Have funded projects for emergency volunteers and fire protection districts in the past. Grant amounts fall within a wide range. The foundation requires three copies of the request letter; no application form is required.

Deadline: April 1

More info: 32 Washington Square West, New York, NY 10011. Info on programs:

406-722-4564

Appendix VII

Forming a Not For Profit Fire Service Organization

A non-profit organization is a group organized for purposes other than generating profit and in which no part of the organizations income is distributed to its members, directors, or officers. Some volunteer fire departments are organized as non-profit organizations.

Many -- but not all -- non-profit corporations, depending upon their purposes, can qualify for exemption from federal corporate income taxes. The U.S. Internal Revenue Code contains more than 25 different classifications of tax-exempt groups, including professional associations, charitable organizations, civic leagues, labor unions, fraternal organizations, and social clubs, to name just a few. Depending on the category of the exemption, such groups are entitled to certain privileges and subject to certain reporting and disclosure requirements and limitations on their activities. There are also a number of reporting requirements that must be adhered to after your organization is up and running.

Incorporation as a non-profit organization:

- Incorporation is a good idea if the group plans on being in existence for several years and has the need to raise money through grants and donations that require tax-exempt status.
- Incorporation and the process of seeking tax-exempt status can be costly and time-consuming.
- Liability of leaders and members of the corporation is limited (in other words, the individuals who control the corporation are not responsible, except in unusual situations, for the legal and financial obligations of the organization).
- There is a tax advantage for the financial donor if money is given to a tax-exempt corporation. (Tax-exempt status is defined in section 501 (c) (3) of the IRS Tax Code.) Money can, however, be legally given to any group or individual without tax-exempt status.
- Some foundations will simply not fund groups that do not have final approval from IRS of its tax-exempt application.
- Incorporation requires careful minutes of official organizational meetings and good financial record keeping.
- If the group's budget is more than $25,000 per year, a tax return needs to be filed.
- Incorporation takes between 6 and 18 months to complete.

Incorporation Process:

- Develop clear and detailed By-laws and Articles of Incorporation
- Incorporation as a not-for-profit corporation within the state (filing with the state includes names and addresses of the first board of directors, etc.)
- File for recognition as tax-exempt with IRS

Estimated Costs for Incorporation . $2,600

Attorney fees	$1,000
Accountant fees	$1,000
Incorporation fees (state)	$ 50
Nonprofit application (IRS)	$ 550

Appendix IIX

Federal Fire Related Codes

The Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the US Forest Service are all members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). This group provides a formalized system of agreement on substantive issues. Any agreed-on policies, standards or procedures are then implemented directly by each agency. In effect, the NWCG is a large umbrella that coordinates wildland fire matters between all members of the group.

The 2001 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy is in Chapter 3 in a report entitled "Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy." The 2001 Wildland Fire Management Policy and the recommended changes in policy were accepted by the US Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture in 2001, bringing policy changes to the local agency level.

The National Fire Policy sets the policy for support among federal agencies for fire management, and encourages coordination with the individual states, tribes, and municipalities. The National Fire Policy places high priority on several other important topics. This interagency policy highlights and reiterates firefighter and public safety as the number one priority; the policy calls for an assessment of the consequences on safety, property, and cultural resources in choosing the appropriate response to wildland fire.

The National Fire Policy explains the role of federal wildland firefighters (including equipment) as that of only wildland firefighting, and in the special case of the wildland-urban interface use of federal personnel will be limited to exterior structural fire suppression only. The national policy forbids use of wildland firefighters to enter a house (or other structure).

Key Features of the 2001 Wildland Fire Policy:

The 2001 Wildland Fire Policy is the guiding source for how the federal government deals with wildland fire. The document covers a wide variety of issues: safety, protection priorities, planning for possible ignitions, and the use of fire for land management purposes; and communication and education of public and agency personnel.

The 2001 Wildland Fire Policy provides a loose framework that allows agencies at all levels of government (federal to local) to work together. Below are some listed points from the 2001 Wildland Fire Policy that briefly summarize what the document is about, and summarize what applies to the homeowner.

Point 1 - Safety

"Firefighter and public safety is the first priority. All Fire Management Plans and activities must reflect this commitment."

Point 3 - Response to Wildland Fire

"Fire, as a critical natural process, will be integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale, and across agency boundaries. Response to wildland fire is based on ecological, social, and legal consequences of the fire. The circumstances, under which a fire occurs, and the likely consequences on firefighter and public safety and welfare, natural and cultural resources, and values to be protected, dictate the appropriate management response to the fire."

Point 6 - Protection Priorities

“The protection of human life is the single, overriding priority. Setting priorities among protecting human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the costs of protection. Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources become the highest value to be protected.”

Point 7 – Wildland-Urban Interface

“The operational roles of federal agencies as partners in the Wildland-Urban Interface are wildland firefighting, hazardous fuels reduction, cooperative prevention and education, and technical assistance. Structural fire suppression is the responsibility of tribal, State, or local governments. Federal agencies may assist with exterior structural protection activities under formal Fire Protection Agreements that specify the mutual responsibilities of the partners, including funding.”

Point 14 - Interagency Cooperation

“Fire management planning, preparedness, prevention, suppression, fire use, restoration, and rehabilitation, monitoring, research, and education will be conducted on an interagency basis with the involvement of cooperators and partners.”

Organization

In terms of a firefighting organization, the federal government has come to terms with the challenges of multiple agencies, multiple land ownerships, and multiple objectives. Although each agency views wildland fire differently, through the interagency approach, the federal agencies have managed to establish a strong fire management organization.

The interagency effort has come about because it is difficult for any one agency to fund enough resources to protect all of its lands. By pooling their resources and carefully coordinating their efforts, the agencies can deal with the many fires that burn every year.

On the operational end of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) is the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho. NIFC is a complex that houses all of the agencies in one place. NIFC provides safe, effective, and efficient policies and guidance, as well as technical and logistical support to the wildland fire management community.

All of the resources available on the national level are available for fire wildland fire suppression. Through a system of allocation and prioritizing, crews and resources are frequently moved around the United States to provide fire suppression services on federal lands.

The fire teams and crews ultimately carry out the wildland fire policy. These teams have the responsibility of ordering resources, asking for assistance, and for providing the fire suppression. They also determine whose land a fire is on and if it is a threat to people, to homes, or to other property.

The personnel within that fire management organization are wildland fire trained. The rules, regulations, and legal authority of the federal government are for the preservation of federally administered lands. With the exception of government compounds that have firefighters trained to deal with fires inside of buildings and other structures, federal wildland firefighters are not trained to deal with structural fires.

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